

MR. DUESTROW has been declared sane, and his trial for murder set for July 26th.

"Sound money," indeed! What we need is a little sound Democracy at Washington and other high places.

THAT fake bet which a favorable Federal Judge was called upon to decide, was a right slick trick; but it failed, as the truths of history must always prevail over the well-paid lies of a gold-bug press.

DICK BLAND for President in 1896! The goldbugs call him a one-idea man; but better a President with one old-fashioned Democratic idea, than another whose ideas are dominated by the spirits of Hamilton and Wall Street.

A FEW weeks ago a Washington dispatch announced that one Buchanan, an underling of a certain member of the President's Goldbug Cabinet, had made arrangements to "secure the publication of sound money literature" on the patent inside of the country press. We were, at that time, inclined to doubt the statement, but subsequent developments show its truth. For several weeks the inside of the REGISTER has been burdened with the dishonest, lying mouthings of the "sound money" Cuckoos. But we assure our readers that a speedy end shall be made to this thrifty scheme, so far it concerns this paper. If we can't get a "patent" to our taste, we can and will resort to the all-at-home article.

POTROT had a negro jury last week, at the request of Prosecuting Attorney Van Allen. His white neighbors say that he had failed to convict before white juries, and therefore concluded to try a case before one of his own political complexion *par excellence*. A negro revival had been in progress near Old Mines, and during one of the meetings a colored brother shouted too vigorously, according to the preacher's notion. He therefore had the shouter arrested, charging him with disturbance of the peace. When the case came on for trial, the Prosecuting Attorney asked for a colored jury and got it; but the outcome was not favorable to the State, for the defendant was found not guilty and sent on his way rejoicing.

THE Democracy of this country are not pleased with the votes of Senator Goodykoontz, from this the 24th, senatorial district. The Democratic voters of this county were led to believe that Mr. Goodykoontz was a Democrat, all wool and six feet wide, but since his recent action in the senate, voting in the interest of the Republicans, we are led to believe that the Democrats were deceived.—*Outlook*.

Brother Shriver hits the nail on the head with a forty-pound sledge-hammer. Goodykoontz had better get all he can out of his present term of office, for it will be his last. When he was plain Representative Goodykoontz from Washington county, his reputation as a creature of the corporations was well known. He was given another chance by the people of this Senatorial District. He has failed them again. He will take his place among the dead ducks, along with Burks and Newberry.

WE commend to the attention of Senator Goodykoontz the resolution following. It indicates that the REGISTER is not alone in its belief that the Senator is not entirely true to his constituents and his pledges so volubly made to them last year. At the meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of Madison county held at Fredericktown last Saturday, to prepare a call for a mass meeting to take action on the silver question, the course of State Senator Goodykoontz in the extra session of the Legislature was freely criticised, and at the close of the discussion the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That we, the Democrats of Madison County, Mo., in mass meeting assembled, instruct our State Senator, Wm. R. Goodykoontz, to represent his constituents of this county by voting for any good fellow-servant bill and for the Safety Committee election bill, and in favor of all bills intended to drive the lobby from the legislative halls of Missouri, which lobby has been a disgrace to the State; and in the event of his (Goodykoontz's) refusal, we hereby request him to resign."

The Secretary of the Committee was instructed to forward a copy of the resolution to the Senator.

In Mr. Cleveland's letter to Mississippi's Goldbug Governor, he intimates that officials who have received appointments from the administration will not be allowed to unfavorably criticize its policy. It would seem, from the action of Comptroller Eckels, there is an understanding that they must go further, and at least actively uphold the position it has assumed upon the silver question. The Comptroller succeeds in being amusing. He talks about "silver satism." He cites the French Revolution. He classes silver men with the Socialist and Populist. He predicts dire disaster if the advocates of old-fashioned honest money

succeed; but he does not condescend to state a single fact or to advance a single argument. He asserts, indirectly, that silver has depreciated, knowing, as well as anybody, perhaps, that this statement is wholly false; for the intrinsic value of the metal in the silver dollar is greater to-day than it ever was. Mr. Eckels is of that class of politicians who have a supreme contempt for the people, and imagine that they can always be imposed upon with sounding phrases. This, perhaps, is true, up to a certain point. People do not care to disturb their party relations on account of mere local and transitory matters in good times, but when they are preyed upon until the gaining of a livelihood becomes precarious, they arouse themselves, throw off their lethargy, and look about them for the cause of their condition. It is at times like this that men like Mr. Eckels find themselves skating upon thin ice. The chief contention of the organs of the money changers is that the United States could not adopt free coinage without an international agreement. How was it that when this nation had an irredeemable paper currency, we prospered as we never have before or since? How is it that Mexico, with the single silver standard, is having an era of unbounded prosperity? Facts count for nothing with these people. The advocates of Free Coinage demand—

First, the restoration of the unit of 1792—the silver dollar containing 371 grains of pure silver—and that all ratios shall be adjusted to that unit; that is, if there is to be any change the change shall be made in the gold dollar, the unit being left intact.

Second, That the United States shall pay its obligations in either silver or gold, or both, at its own option, as France does.

Third, That there shall be no discrimination at the mints in favor of or against either metal, but both shall be treated upon terms of exact equality.

Just why a ratio of 16 to 1 should be maintained between gold and silver, has never been fully explained by the advocates of free coinage, unless it is to hold up the price of silver for the benefit of producers of that metal. In Europe the commercial value of silver is about 50 cents per ounce. In other words, Europe could, under free coinage, send her bullion to this country and have it coined into dollars, go into our markets and buy two bushels of wheat with every 50 cents worth of silver. On the other hand, when we buy from foreign nations they will demand payment in gold or take our silver at its bullion value in foreign markets. The farmer should consider this fact well before he votes in favor of the party which advocates free coinage. When an international agreement has been reached, silver will drop into its natural position and will maintain its value the world over.—*Potrot Journal*.

The above article tersely states many of the fallacies used by the advocates of the gold standard.

In the first place, the ratio of 16 to 1 has existed for several centuries. It depends upon the relative production and use of the two metals. When this ratio was fixed by the United States, taking into the account the above condition, it established an unlimited demand for silver and gold at 16 to 1, thereby preventing the two metals from separating. As the production of silver has vastly decreased in the last half century, and, if we are to believe the gold men, the production of gold has increased, the restoration of the old unit—the silver dollar—would establish the fact that the ratio had not greatly varied. Since silver has ceased to be a money metal, as measured by gold it has apparently fallen in value; but really it has slightly risen in value, an ounce of silver buying as much or more now than it ever did. If Europe should send her silver bullion over here to exchange for wheat and have it coined into dollars, two things would happen:

First, if the quantity of bullion so sent was great, money would become more plentiful, and the farmer would get very much more than fifty cents for his wheat, because the quantity of money of final payment measures value, and any increase in its volume increases prices. Instead of fifty cents, he would receive in the neighborhood of a dollar, with which he could pay a dollar of indebtedness.

On the other hand, when he should come to buy of foreign nations, they would gladly take his silver, because it could be paid back to him. This infusion of silver into the money of final payment would increase prices, not only in this country, but in foreign countries. People want a money supply that cannot be easily cornered and held out of circulation, in order to depreciate property. That gold can be so cornered our recent bond transactions illustrate. The silver miner gains very little if anything more by the use of his commodity for money, than other people. If he can carry fifty cents worth of silver, as measured by gold, and have it coined into a dollar, he gains no more than the farmer who finds the price of his bushel of wheat increased to a dollar by the action of the miner. In other words, as all commodities have fallen in price with silver, so, when the price of silver rises, they will follow it. It thus follows that the silver miner has no more to gain by the restoration of his product to its former place than the cotton planter or the lead miner.

He Has a Kick Coming.

Ed. Register—I have been a reader of your paper for many years, and have always admired its straightforward course. Up until very recently, I have never suspected that it was capable of a straddle, or that its editor could be guilty of double-dealing upon any question. But when I see, week after week, its editorial page filled with arguments in favor of the Free Coinage of Silver, and its inside covered with the fulminations of the gold standard men, I scarcely know what to think. The people of this part of the State, at least, are in favor of the Free Coinage of Silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. They want the money unit of 1792—the 371-grain silver dollar—restored, and have hitherto regarded the REGISTER as one of the staunchest advocates of this policy; but when they see one-half of the paper taken up with the mouthings of Eckels, De Forest, and other servants of the house of Rothschild, they hardly know what to think. Better let your inside be blank than fill it with such stuff. If you can't procure a "patent inside" consistent with your outside, resort to boiler-plate.

Against the Monroe Doctrine.

Ed. Register—Relishing your many editorials in behalf of free government and people's rights, we must express joy that once more you have a coadjutor in St. Louis, in the form of the *Post-Dispatch*, and in the person of Col. C. H. Jones. The goldbug servant, the *Republic*, is mortified and on the decline. Woe take the day when it let Jones go! The *Dispatch* has it by the equine extremity with a downhill pull.

For dull editorials, darkened counsel in words without meaning, commend us to the *Republic*. It is very much afraid the South will go to the bad in following after the silver phantom!!

The goldbugs and other unsound money advocates, are willing to involve our nation in a war with England or Spain or anybody else, in order to draw attention away from the financial ruin and bond-selling iniquity of the present administration. If our nation is to play the Big Brother part for every little bull-fighting South or Central American Republic, then we had better divide funds and quit business before nothing but debts remain. The Monroe doctrine never had any business in our nation, and it should be blotted out. A better doctrine would be to have a law to prevent European powers from appropriating any more of our presidents. An American president would be worth more to us than a little strip of South American mountains. Our country is now in the hands of its enemies, and don't forget to keep that fact before the people.

But this is also a time when the leaders have fallen into the rear of the procession, and the silver procession goes marching on, and the leaders who don't want to be left without a party, had better hurry up, for the party has set its face to the front. Grover says the people need a campaign of education! Yes, that is what they are just now engaged in. We are rapidly learning that we should cease the worship of the golden calf, and return to the money of our fathers, and of the constitution. Congressman Stone of Pennsylvania says the sound money (?) literature is "too abusive for the understanding of the people," and wants his goldbug friends to prepare something short and clear for circulation. Yes, that is a capital idea. But that is one thing they cannot do. All they can say for gold monometallism must necessarily be too abusive, for in the first place, it is against the policy of the constitution; in the second place, it is against our life-long custom as a nation; and in the third place, it is in direct conflict with what the people want, and with what they are going to have. Long live 16 to 1! ROUSER.

City Council Proceedings.

IRONTON, Mo., May 13, 1895. City Council of Ironton met in stated session. Present: Hon. W. R. Edgar, Mayor; and Councilmen L. J. Giovanoni, J. N. Bishop, G. D. Marks, Jno. Baldwin and Henry Kendall. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Motion made and carried that the following bills be allowed and warrants drawn on Treasurer for same:

E. D. Ake, for printing,	\$18 00
Whitworth Sons,	9 00
W. T. Gay, fees, Segner vs. City,	3 55
J. L. Baldwin,	4 50
Joseph Huff,	1 97
W. H. Fisher, keeping prisoners,	15 00
J. L. Baldwin, 2 months' salary,	20 00
W. R. Edgar, 2 months' salary,	10 00
Per diem of Council,	10 00

Total warrants drawn, \$92 82

It was shown there was due from the Marshal \$92.12, after deducting commissions. The Marshal asked for the following credit: Treasurer's receipt for \$92.12; which was duly credited on his account.

The Committee on Tools reported a list of tools on hand, as follows: 1 scraper, \$5.00; 1 plow, \$6.00; 1 shovel, 40c; 1 crow bar, 75c; 1 hammer, 75c; 2 picks, \$1.00. Total, \$13.90; which report was filed.

Motion made and carried that bicy-cle riders be requested to keep off the pavements or sidewalks. The Mayor made the following appointments, which were confirmed by the Council: City Clerk, Arthur Huff. City Collector, Walter H. Fisher. City Assessor, Thomas Pruitt. City Treas-

urer, Jos. Zwart. The following commissioners were appointed for the ensuing year:

Street Committee—H. Kendall, L. J. Giovanoni, J. N. Bishop.

Health Committee—G. D. Marks, M. L. Claybaugh.

Fire Committee—L. J. Giovanoni, H. Kendall, Jno. Baldwin.

Ordinance Committee—J. N. Bishop, G. D. Marks, M. L. Claybaugh.

There being no further business before the Council, adjourned to meet the second Monday in July.

W. R. EDGAR, Mayor.

W. G. FAIRCHILD, Clerk.

While in Stockton, Cal., some time ago, Thos. F. Langan, of Los Banos, that state, was taken very severely with cramps and diarrhoea. He chanced to meet Mr. C. M. Carter, who was similarly afflicted. He says: "I told him of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and we went to the Holden Drug Store and procured a bottle of it. It gave Mr. Carter prompt relief and I can vouch for its having cured me." For sale by all dealers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

Merchandise at Public Sale.

Notice is hereby given that I will, at the late store of David F. Reese, sell at auction, on

Friday, the 24th day of May, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., for cash in hand, either in bulk or in classified lots, all of the stock of Goods and Fixtures belonging to the estate of David F. Reese, for the benefit of the creditors of said D. F. Reese.

W. H. DELANO,

Assignee of David F. Reese.

Assignee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors of David F. Reese of Ironton, Iron county, Mo., that I will, on the 20th day of May, 1895, at the store lately occupied by D. F. Reese, in the City of Ironton, Iron county, Mo., proceed publicly to adjust and allow demands against the estate and effects assigned to me by David F. Reese for the benefit of creditors, and I will continue said hearing during the two following days.

Ironton, Mo., April 10th, 1895.

WM. H. DELANO,

Assignee of David F. Reese.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Contains no Ammonia or Alum.

ARCADIA HOUSE

ARCADIA, MO. NOW OPEN TO SUMMER VISITORS.

TERMS REASONABLE. Apply to MRS. O'BRIEN, Proprietress.

WM. L. BEYERSDORFF,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, IRONTON, MISSOURI.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, James D. Moss and Leeanora Moss his wife, by their certain deed of trust, dated the 7th day of October, A. D. 1885, duly recorded in the office of Recorder of Deeds for the County of Iron, State of Missouri, in Book "38" at page 218, did convey to C. Tindell, trustee, the following described real estate, situated in the County of Iron, State of Missouri, to wit:

Commencing 289 feet west of the corner of the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section seventeen, running west on said line one hundred and sixty feet to a stake; thence south four hundred and eighty-six feet; thence east one hundred and sixty feet; thence north four hundred and eighty-six feet to the place of beginning—containing one and three-fourths of an acre. Also an adjoining tract of land, viz.: Commencing one hundred and sixty feet west of the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section seventeen; running west one hundred and sixty feet; thence south four hundred and sixty-nine feet; thence east one hundred and seven feet; thence north four hundred and sixty-nine feet to the place of beginning—containing one and one-fourth of an acre more or less—all in section 17, township 30, north of range 4 east.

Which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of one certain promissory note therein described; and whereas default has been made in the payment of said note and interest, now past due and unpaid; And, whereas, it is provided in said deed that in case of default of the trustee, or his refusal to act as such trustee, the acting Sheriff of Iron county shall act as such trustee;

And whereas, said C. Tindell does so refuse to act as trustee;

Now, therefore, at the request of the holder of said note, and in pursuance of the terms of said deed of trust, I, the undersigned sheriff and trustee, will, on

Saturday, the 25th day of May, 1895, at the east front door of the courthouse, in the City of Ironton, Iron county, Missouri, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. of that day, sell at public vendue the above described real estate, to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said note and the costs and expenses of this trust.

WILLIAM T. O'NEAL,

may2nd44 Sheriff and Trustee.

Land Office Notice.

LAND OFFICE AT IRONTON, MO., April 23d, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in communication in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Ironton, Mo., on

Tuesday, June 4th, 1895.

viz: Samuel Lee Homestead Entry No. 11925, for the lot 2 of the southwest quarter of section 19, township 31, north of range 3 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James M. Slusher, John Lewis, Josiah Reed, W. D. Fancher, all of Annapolis, Mo. JAMES H. CLARK,

Register.



Spring Opening!

We invite our many patrons to call and inspect our **Spring Arrivals**. Our several Departments are crowded with the Very Newest and Latest Styles, and the most interesting feature of our Opening is the **EXTREMELY LOW PRICES** we are making.

Millinery & Dress Goods DEPARTMENT.

Having secured the services of an Expert Milliner, we will be able to give our many patrons UP-TO-DATE MILLINERY GOODS at Popular Prices.

IN DRESS GOODS

We are showing a nice line of Serges, Henriettas, Black Crepons, Albatross, etc.

NEW ARRIVALS

of Embroidery and Laces, Silk Mitts, Kid Gloves, Ribbons, Baby Caps, etc. Ladies' Shirt Waists at 75c, \$1.00, and \$1.25. See them.



Monarch
FAST BLACK
BEST HOSE
NO GLOVES
STAINLESS AND UNFADING.

We handle "Monarch" Brand of Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

Clothing Department.

MEN'S + CLOTHING.

Here's a chance for you to dress well very cheap!

Men's Suits at \$3.50; worth \$6.50.

An exceptionally good Spring Suit, well made, and well worth \$10; only \$7.50.

We are showing an elegant assortment of

All Grades of Men's Suits from the finest to the cheapest.

Men's good Work Pants, 75 cents; worth \$1.25.

BOY'S KNEE PANTS SUITS.—We are showing some Very New Things. Prices from 65c to \$4.50.

Furnishing Goods Department: UP TO DATE!

Our line of Men's Neglige Shirts are unmatched, from 20c to \$1.25.

UNDERWEAR—See our Silk-Edged Balbriggan underwear at 50c each. Also our Ribbed Underwear at 45c, good enough for anyone.

The very newest line of Men's Hosiery, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Etc.

MEN'S HATS—Have a special bargain in the new style Crush Hat in several styles, at 75c; worth \$1.25.

Shoe Department.

Be sure and see our new line of Footwear for Ladies and Gentlemen.

House Furnishing Goods.

If you contemplate purchasing anything in the line of Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, Straw-Mattings, Baby Buggies, Etc., come and take a look, see our new goods, and get our prices. It will surely pay you. Carpets from 12½c up. Extra good Matting at 15 and 20c a yard. We handle the Bridge & Beach Cook Stoves, the most reasonable and best Stove made.



T. S. Lopez & Sons.